

KAISER CALLS OUT
ANOTHER MILLION
TO RESIST FRENCH

Belgium.—History's greatest battle between Germans on one side and Belgians, French and English on the other was expected in Belgium in a few days.

The allies were concentrated at Namur. The Germans, in occupation of Liege city, awaited reinforcements and supplies.

The Liege forts remained in the Belgian's hands, despite the city's loss.

There was much skirmishing throughout the country, the Belgians declaring they and their allies were driving the Germans back.

Reports were current of German cruelties on civilians, but as they were circulated by Germany's enemies, they were taken with a grain of salt.

France.—Failing to get a satisfactory answer to its question why Austrians were massing on the frontier of Alsace, where French troops are operating, France declared war against Austria-Hungary.

Germany.—French troops were overrunning lower Alsace.

They had taken several towns, including Mulhausen, an important point; defeated German troops in several engagements, and were advancing on Germany's main line of frontier fortifications.

Germans tried to stop the French advance on Metz by damming the River Seille and flooding the valley, but failed because the water was so low.

German successes were reported on the Russian frontier.

The Berlin war office declared German arms had been uniformly successful.

A million more German troops were being mobilized.

The kaiser was reported at Aix La Chapelle, directing the attack on France.

England.—One hundred thousand more volunteers were being enlisted, that more regulars might be sent to the continent.

Suffragettes having called off hostilities while the foreign war lasted, all militants in prison were ordered freed.

Austria.—The Austrian invasion of Serbia was abandoned that the troops might be used against Russia and France.

Servians took advantage of this suspension of hostilities to push their invasion in Bosnia, an Austrian province.

Italy.—Public sentiment grew more hostile to Germany and Austria and more friendly to France.

Russia.—Contradictory reports that Germany was having successes on the Russian frontier, it was asserted the successes were Russia's, against both Germany and Austria.

Luxemburg.—Hard fighting was in progress between French and German troops.

Scandinavia.—Threatened by common dangers, Sweden and Norway took preliminary steps toward a reunion.

The Balkans.—The Turkey and Bulgaria prepared to attack Serbia, Greece to attack Turkey and Rumania to attack Bulgaria.

Montenegro recaptured Scutari from the Austrians.

The Orient.—Japan made ready to take an active part in the war on England's side.

The Chinese prepared for "another revolution which the powers were too busy at home to take advantage of it by attempting territorial grabs."

The German port of Tsing Tchau, on the China coast, was reported blockaded by British ships.

At Sea.—British cruisers sank a German submarine.

Austrian warships bombarded the Montenegrin port of Antivari.

At Montenegrin gunboat bombarded the Austrian port of Cattaro.

Various reports of naval battles and the burning of ships were current.

Kaiser Is in Charge.

The Hague, Aug. 10.—The kaiser was reported here today to be in personal charge of his army's operations against France, with Aix La Chapelle as his present headquarters. This had not been confirmed.

It was known definitely, however, that another 1,000,000 Germans were being mobilized to join the invading force, from which it was conjectured, whatever Berlin official advice might say, that it was felt the campaign had not opened auspiciously.

It was stated officially that German Minister Baron Von Grissinger had left Nish, Serbia, with which country Germany has not yet been, so far as a formal declaration was concerned, at war.

The minister's departure, however, severed relations between the two governments. American Minister Vopicka took over the German legation at Nish.

Great Battle Expected.

London, Aug. 10.—Belgium was expected here today to be the scene within a few days of the greatest battle in

DISTANCES TO COVER IN
GREAT WAR GAME.

This table of distances between important cities in European nations now at war gives a hint of the tremendous problems facing those who are directing general operations of armed forces on land, upon the sea and in the air.

	Miles.
Berlin to Paris	674
Berlin to Vienna	437
Berlin to Moscow	1209
Berlin to St. Petersburg	1091
Berlin to London	746
London to Paris	267
London to Vienna	980
London to Hamburg	657
London to St. Petersburg	1774
Paris to Vienna	849
Paris to St. Petersburg	1669
Paris to Moscow	1843
Paris to Warsaw	1067
Warsaw to Vienna	436
Warsaw to Berlin	398
Moscow to Vienna	1247

WAR IN EUROPE WILL
CAUSE WAR TAX HERE

Lack of Imports Causes Big Falling Off in Revenues—Replies to President's Offer of Mediation Received.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Apprehension regarding Americans in the European war zone was rapidly diminishing today. Restoration of cable service to Germany resulted in Ambassador Gifford notifying the state department that Americans in Berlin and other parts of Germany were faring better than those in other European countries. This was gratifying news, as apprehension regarding tourists in the kaiser's domains was more acute than in any other part of Europe.

Gerard also informed Washington officials that all German ports were heavily mined and that the American ships be warned against navigating in any ports which might be the bases of hostilities.

The steamship Olympic, with a heavy cargo of coal, was reported off the New England coast.

American port collectors were instructed by Washington to see that American neutrality was strictly observed.

A war tax, government officials admitted, was inevitable. It was necessary, they said, to meet the deficit caused by the falling off of revenue from imports.

The state department demanded the release of Archer Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, held at Nuremberg by German authorities.

Replies to President Wilson's neutrality proclamation were received from England, Austria, France and Russia. Secretary Bryan refused to divulge their contents.

BASEBALL TODAY

National.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	6	2
New York	8	10	0

Perdue, Perritt and Snyder; Teasdale and Meyers.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	5	2
Brooklyn	6	8	0

Lavender, Zabel and Archer; Allan and Miller.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	8	0
Boston	4	10	1

Benton and Clarke; James and Gowdy.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	10	1
Philadelphia	2	9	3

Harmon and Gibson; Tineup and Burns.

	R.	H.	E.
At Detroit	1	2	1
At Chicago	1	2	1

At Detroit—Boston-Detroit game postponed; rain.

At Chicago—Washington-Chicago game postponed; wet grounds.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	5	1
Cleveland	1	6	1

Bush and Schang; Steen and O'Neill.

	R.	H.	E.
At Chicago	1	2	1
At Detroit	1	2	1

At Chicago—Brooklyn-Chicago game postponed; rain.

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Who's Who In Europe's War



Photo by American Press Association.
CROWN PRINCE CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria is a soldier and prepared to take the field when war was declared against Serbia. He is next in succession as ruler of Austria. While he hasn't shown any great strength as a prospective ruler, he is well thought of by the populace. Emperor Francis Joseph is his great-uncle.

War Bulletins

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Naval officials here denied today a report that the British cruiser Essex had captured the German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—French cavalry patrols had gained control today of the Eiffel region, in Belgium. It was announced that the Frenchmen had defeated the German infantry in a series of skirmishes on the River Ourth.

London, Aug. 10.—Home Secretary McKenna notified the house of commons today that King George had released from prison all suffragettes serving sentences for acts of militancy. The suffragette organization ordered military suspended, when the war broke out, until foreign hostilities were ended.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 10.—Of Germany's reported operations in southern Finland fresh news was entirely lacking here today. It was not believed, however, that Heligfors had yet been taken. It was taken for granted that Russia would have suppressed announcement of it, had it fallen, but it was deemed certain that Germany, with which Sweden is in touch by way of Denmark, would have made the fact public.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The admiralty confirmed today reports that the British main cruiser squadron had sunk the German submarine U-15. No British ship was damaged. The incident's scene was not stated but it was believed to have occurred in the North sea.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 10.—A million bags of flour were donated to England today by Canada. The Canadian parliament, it was announced, will be asked to vote \$3,000,000 for the purchase of more flour this week.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Prince of Wales arrived by automobile today at the headquarters of the Grenadier guards and reported to the colonel for duty. He bears a lieutenant's commission.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A Brussels dispatch to the London Afternoon Star today asserted:

"Three gardeners of the village of So Iron (Belgium) fired on a German detachment. The Germans, enraged, killed every inhabitant of the village."

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The steamship Olympic was reported off the New England coast today. She carried no passengers, and was heavily loaded with coal. When the Olympic left New York yesterday her papers indicated she was bound for Liverpool, but it was reported here that Halifax was the vessel's real destination.

ROME, Aug. 10.—A Montenegrin gunboat today bombarded the fortifications of the Austrian port of Cattaro. But slight damage was done.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—That the government was unaware of any declaration of war between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary was announced today in the house of commons by Under Secretary Acland, of the foreign office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—That the state department had sent a demand direct to Berlin for the release of Archer Huntington, son of the late Collis P. Huntington, and Mrs. Huntington, who are held at Nuremberg, was officially announced here today.

BELFORT, France, Aug. 10.—A French division engaged the Germans today at Neu Breisch. Details were lacking.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 10.—The trouble has been for years that the big employers never thought the other side had any intelligence or reason," declared Mayor Hiram C. Gill, testifying before the federal commission on industrial relations which began a five-day hearing here this morning.

"This accounts for the meager results of arbitration in industrial disputes in the past."

Gill's testimony covered most of the morning session.

Edward W. Olson, state labor commissioner, followed him on the stand.

Of the nine commissioners, only four were present this morning. John R. Commons, of Wisconsin, acted as chairman in the temporary absence of Frank P. Walsh. The others present were John B. Lennon, Illinois; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; and Austin B. Garretson, Iowa.

Walsh and Harris Weinstein, of California, are expected here tomorrow. W. O. Thompson, Chicago, counsel for the commission, is the chief examiner.

Gill was questioned chiefly on strike conditions in Seattle. He declared himself emphatically against allowing employers to name the special policemen or deputy sheriffs in cases of strikes.

"I don't think it is necessary to name special officers, unless an acute situation really existed which became a menace to life or property. No such condition has ever existed in Seattle."

"If there were such a condition, however, I would designate the policemen myself. I have found there was just as much blame for minor disturbances in Seattle due to the employers as to the employees, and more so when guards, paid by the employers, were allowed to carry guns."

Asked about employment agencies, the mayor declared that the municipal employment office was hampered in its field because large employers, such as railroads, had agents who worked in collusion with private agencies to get a rake-off from the laborers. He did not think the initiative bill to abolish private employment agencies was constitutional.

Olson declared the women's eight-hour law, wherever violated, was possible only because the women employees generally refused to testify against their employers, fearing for their jobs.

Our idea of a small town is one in which business is entirely suspended when a stranger arrives wearing a silk hat and a Prince Albert coat.

FUNERAL SERVICE
IN WHITE HOUSE
THIS AFTERNOON

Washington, Aug. 10.—Brief and simple funeral services were held over the body of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the East room of the White House. Selections were read from the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians and the fourteenth chapter of St. John. Then followed short prayers and a benediction.

Grouped around the casket during the services were President Wilson and his three daughters, several relatives of Mrs. Wilson, the senate and house committees and the members of the cabinet and their wives. The following prayer was offered by the Rev. Sylvester Beach, a life long friend of the Wilson family:

"We bless Thee for Thy grace, which kindly heart with love for Thy dear name and enabled her to fight the good fight, to endure patiently unto the end and to obtain victory. We magnify Thy name for the gift of this precious life, for Thine image was graciously reflected in her service and character; for her love so tender, loyalty so unflinching, devotion to duty, Christ-like unselfishness, self forgetfulness, service to others, and her charity. We bless Thee that her going is but translation to higher and holier ministries in that life where Thy servants serve Thee forever."

Congress was adjourned and all government departments were closed today. Civilians and all Washington business suspended activities while the funeral service was in progress.

The body lay in a flower covered casket in the East room.

The senate committee met in the senate chamber at 1:30 o'clock and proceeded from there to the White House in a body.

Six gray-haired policemen acted as pallbearers. The White House grounds were closed throughout the day.

The services at the White House lasted for one hour. The body was then moved to the union station, where it was taken aboard a special train for Rome, Ga. Pennsylvania avenue was lined with people as the hearse moved down the street.

The mourners started for Rome, Ga., on a special train at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

President Wilson planned to return to Washington Wednesday.

COMMISSION BEGINS
ITS WORK IN SEATTLE

Mayor Gill as a Witness Outlines Causes of Trouble in Case of Strikes It Is Employers' Naming Police.

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FRANCE DECLARES
WAR ON AUSTRIA—
ITALY MUST ACT

This Places Austria in Position to Again Demand Italy's Help

WILL NOW ASSERT SHE
HAS BEEN ATTACKED

Belgians Claim Forts Command City and Can Expel Germans Any Time

Paris, Aug. 10.—France today issued a formal declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

Though the Austrians are Germany's allies and it was understood from the first that the two countries were in arms together, the actual declaration of hostilities was considerably delayed, and none has even yet been exchanged between Austria and England, which, like France, is at war with Germany.

The declaration here was not forthcoming until a strong body of Austrian troops had been massed along the Swiss frontier, obviously in readiness to attack the French forces which invaded Alsace.

It was the general opinion that Austria hesitated as long as possible that the declaration might come first from France, enabling the Vienna government to argue that the French were the aggressors and that Italy, consequently, was bound to come to Austria's aid, a German-Italian-Austrian treaty requiring each of the three countries to help either or both of the other two in case they were attacked, but permitting each to remain neutral if the others assumed the aggressive.

Thus was the course Italy adopted in Germany's case. Austria, it was expected, would now make a fresh demand. The belief was that Italy would still refuse its assistance and that Germany and Austria would thereupon declare war against it.

Liege Forts Not Taken.

Brussels, Aug. 10.—The Belgian war office here denied tonight a report that the Liege forts had been taken by the Germans.

"All these forts," said the statement, "are intact. They are well supplied with ammunition and food and can hold out indefinitely."

"The Belgian and French allies are moving forward methodically driving the Germans back."

"The Germans are still in Liege city but will be unable to advance south from there as the forts command the roads, and the Belgian and French army is in a position to cut them off even though the forts are finally carried by storm."

"The allied army is moving to attack the German reinforcements coming from Cologne."

Harassing the Germans.

Ottend, Aug. 10.—Belgian and French troops were harassing the Germans in and about the City of Liege on all sides today.

The allies' cavalry and field artillery, supported by mounted infantry, attacked the invaders north of the Meuse, penetrated their lines of communication and several points, blew up a number of bridges, destroyed stretches of railroad and so seriously interfered with transportation that the Germans were in danger of being cut off from their supplies.

Another body of Belgian and French cavalry threatened the German base on the Dutch frontier, compelling the kaiser's forces to abandon their activities along the River Ourth, which joins the Meuse at Liege, and concentrate to oppose the raiders.

It was reported there was again fighting at Liege—a duel between the artillery in the forts and the Germans' siege guns.

The Germans, it was thought, had abandoned their plan to attempt carrying the forts by storm, and it was doubted if a siege would be effective, the garrisons having an ample supply of ammunition and food and each fort being furnished with an independent water supply.

It was thought here that the allies were preparing to assume the offensive.

WILL MAKE NEW MAPS.

Austria brought on the present war, she should hurry it on now and make it as brief as possible, because should it be long drawn out she would be in grave danger of a division of her empire and of sinking to the level of a her German state like Bavaria, with single German state like Bavaria, with her emperor in Berlin, with a powerful Slav empire at her very doors.

When 20,000,000 trained soldiers become really engaged in war, nothing is more probable than that when they finally cease through exhaustion, some new maps of the territory they fought over will be needed. —Goodwin's Weekly.

The Weather



Oregon: Fair tonight; Tuesday fair, northerly winds.